Beyond the beating surge his course he bore,
With longing eyes observing, to survey
Some smooth ascent, or *safe* sequester'd bay. *Pope.*

2. Free from hurt.
Put your head into the mouth of a wolf, and when you've brought it out *safe* and sound, talk of a reward. *L'Estrange.*

3. Conferring security.
To write the same things to you, to me is not grievous, but to you *safe*. *Phil.* iii. 1.
Ascend; I follow thee, *safe* guide, the path
Thou lead'st me. *Milton.*

4. No longer dangerous; reposited out of the power of doing harm.
Banquo's *safe*.
——Ay, my good lord; *safe* in a ditch: he lies
With twenty trenched gashes on his head,
The least a death to nature. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Our great forbidder *safe*, with all his spies
About him. *Milton.*

SAFE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A buttery; a pantry. *Ainsw.*

SA'FECONDUCT. *n. s.* [*sauf conduit*, French.]
1. Convoy; guard through an enemy's country.
A trumpet was sent to sir William Waller, to desire a *safe-conduct* for a gentleman. *Clarendon.*
2. Pass; warrant to pass.

SA'FEGUARD. *n. s.* [*safe* and *guard*.]
1. Defence; protection; security.
We serve the living God as near as our wits can reach to the knowledge thereof, even according to his own will; and do therefore trust, that his mercy shall be our *safeguard*. *Hooker.*
If you do fight in *safeguard* of your wives,
Your wives shall welcome home the conquerors. *Shakesp.*
The smallest worm will turn, if trod upon;
And doves will peck in *safeguard* of their brood. *Shakesp.*
Cæsar, where dangers threatened on the one side, and the opinion that there should be in him little *safeguard* for his friends on the other, chose rather to venture upon extremities, than to be thought a weak protector. *Raleigh.*
Great numbers, descended from them, have, by the blessing of God upon their industry, raised themselves so high in the world as to become, in times of difficulty, a protection and a *safeguard* to that altar, at which their ancestors ministred. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
Thy sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne,
Is now become the bulwark of thy own. *Granville.*
2. Convoy; guard through any interdicted road, granted by the possessor.
3. Pass; warrant to pass.
On *safeguard* he came to me. *Shakespeare.*
A trumpet was sent to the earl of Essex for a *safeguard* or pass to two lords, to deliver a message from the king to the two houses. *Clarendon.*

To SA'FEGUARD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To guard; to protect.
We have locks to *safeguard* necessaries,
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves. *Shak. Hen.* V.

SA'FELY. *adv.* [from *safe*.]
1. In a safe manner; without danger.
Who is there that hath the leisure and means to collect all the proofs, concerning most of the opinions he has, so as *safely* to conclude that he hath a clear and full view? *Locke.*
All keep aloof, and *safely* shout around;
But none presumes to give a nearer wound. *Dryden.*
2. Without hurt.
God *safely* quit her of her burthen, and with gentle travel, to the gladding of your highness with an heir. *Shak. H.* VIII.

SA'FENESS. *n. s.* [from *safe*.] Exemption from danger.
If a man should forbear his food or his business, 'till he had certainty of the *safeness* of what he was going about, he must starve and die disputing. *South's Sermons.*

SA'FETY. *n. s.* [from *safe*.]
1. Freedom from danger.
To that dauntless temper of his mind,
He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valour
To act in *safety*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
If her acts have been directed well,
While with her friendly clay she deign'd to dwell,
Shall she with *safety* reach her pristine seat,
Find her rest endless, and her bliss complete? *Prior.*
2. Exemption from hurt.
3. Preservation from hurt.
Let not my jealousies be your dishonours,
But mine own *safeties*: you may be rightly just,
Whatever I shall think. *Shak. Macbeth.*
4. Custody; security from escape.
Imprison him;
Deliver him to *safety*, and return. *Shak. King John.*

SA'FFLOW. *n. s.* A plant.
An herb they call *safflow*, or bastard saffron, dyers use for scarlet. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SA'FFRON. *n. s.* [*safran*, French, from *safhar*, Arabick. It was yellow, according to *Davies* in his Welsh dictionary. *Crocus*, Latin.]
It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, which is shaped like a lily, fistulous underneath, the tube widening into six segments, and resting on the footstalk: the pointal rises out of the bottom of the flower, and is divided into three-headed or crested capillaments; but the empalement afterwards turns to an oblong triangular fruit, divided into three cells, full of roundish seeds. It hath a tuberose root, and long nervous grassy leaves, with a longitudinal furrow through the middle of each. There are Spring-flowering crocuses, and those which flower in Autumn. Their seeds are ripe about the latter end of April: the time of planting is in July. About the beginning of September they begin to spire, and sometime after appear the saffron flowers, which are gathered as well before as after they are full-blown; and the most proper time for this is early in the morning: the chives being all picked out of the flowers, the next labour about them is to dry them on the kiln: at first they give it a pretty strong heat. The charges and profits attending the culture of saffron, have been computed in the following manner: the rent of an acre of ground, and the expence of manuring it, is reckoned at twenty-three pounds: the value of twenty-six pounds of saffron, the computed produce of an acre in three years, is, at a mean, supposed to be thirty-nine pounds; and consequently the neat profits of an acre of ground, producing saffron, will in three years amount to sixteen pounds. *Miller.*
Grind your bole and chalk, and five or six shives of saffron. *Peacham.*

SA'FFRON *Bastard.* *n. s.* [*carthamus*, Latin.] A plant.
This plant agrees with the thistle in most of its characters; but the seeds of it are always destitute of down. It is very much cultivated in Germany for the dyers use, and is brought from thence into England. As it grows it spreads into many branches, each producing a flower at the top of the shoot, which, when fully blown, is cut or pulled off, and dried, and it is the part the dyers use. *Miller.*

SA'FFRON. *adj.* Yellow; having the colour of saffron.
Are these your customers?
Did this companion, with the *saffron* face,
Revel and feast it at my house to-day,
Whilst upon me the guilty doors were shut? *Shakespeare.*
Soon as the white and red mixt finger'd dame
Had guilt the mountains with her *saffron* flame,
I sent my men to Circe's house. *Chapman's Odyssey.*
Now when the rosy morn began to rise,
And wav'd her *saffron* streamer through the skies. *Dryden.*

To SAG. *v. n.* To hang heavy.
The mind I say by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never *sag* with doubt, nor shake with fear. *Shakesp.*

To SAG. *v. a.* To load; to burthen.

SAGACIOUS. *adj.* [*sagax*, Latin.]
1. Quick of scent.
So scented the grim feature, and up-turn'd
His nostrils wide into the murky air;
Sagacious of his quarry from so far. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
With might and main they chas'd the murd'rous fox,
Nor wanted horns t' inspire *sagacious* hounds. *Dryden.*
2. Quick of thought; acute in making discoveries.
Only *sagacious* heads light on these observations, and reduce them into general propositions. *Locke.*

SAGA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sagacious*.]
1. With quick scent.
2. With acuteness of penetration.

SAGA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *sagacious*] The quality of being sagacious.

SAGA'CITY. *n. s.* [*sagacité*, French; *sagacitas*, Latin.]
1. Quickness of scent.
2. Acuteness of discovery.
It requires too great a *sagacity* for vulgar minds to draw the line nicely between virtue and vice. *South.*
Sagacity finds out the intermediate ideas, to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together. *Locke.*
Many were eminent in former ages for their discovery of it; but though the knowledge they have left be worth our study, yet they left a great deal for the industry and *sagacity* of after-ages. *Locke.*

SA'GAMORE. *n. s.*
1. [Among the American Indians.] A king or supreme ruler. *Bailey.*
2. The juice of some unknown plant used in medicine.

SAGE. *n. s.* [*sauge*, French; *salvia*, Latin.] A plant of which the school of *Salernum* thought so highly, that they left this verse:
Cur moriatur homo cui salvia *crescit in horto.*
It hath a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper lip is sometimes arched, and sometimes hooked; but the under lip or beard is divided into three parts, bunching out, and not hollowed at the clare: out of the flower-cup rises the pointal, attended, as it were, by four embryoes, which afterward become fo many seeds, which are roundish, shut up in an husk, which before was the flower-cup: to which may be added, that the stamina do somewhat resemble the os hyoides. *Miller.*

By

By the colour, figure, taste, and smell, we have as clear ideas of *sage* and hemlock, as we have of a circle. *Locke.*
Marbled with *sage* the hard'ning cheese she press'd. *Gay.*

SAGE. *adj.* [*sage*, Fr. *saggio*, Ital.] Wise; grave; prudent.
Tired limbs to rest,
O matron *sage*, quoth she, I hither came. *Fairy Queen.*
Vane, young in years, but in *sage* councils old,
Than whom a better senator ne'er held
The helm of Rome. *Milton.*
Can you expect that she should be so *sage*
To rule her blood, and you not rule your rage. *Waller.*

SAGE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A philosopher; a man of gravity and wisdom.
Though you profess
Yourselves such *sages*; yet know I no less,
Nor am to you inferior. *Sandys.*
At his birth a star proclaims him come,
And guides the eastern *sages*, who enquire
His place, to offer incense, myrrh, and gold. *Milton.*
For so the holy *sages* once did sing,
That he our deadly forfeit should release,
And with his father work us a perpetual peace. *Milton.*
Groves, where immortal *sages* taught,
Where heav'nly visions Plato fir'd. *Pope.*

SA'GELY. *adv.* [from *sage*.] Wisely; prudently.

SA'GENESS. *n. s.* [from *sage*.] Gravity; prudence. *Ainsw.*

SAGI'TTAL. *adj.* [from *sagitta*, Lat. an arrow.]
1. Belonging to an arrow.
2. [In anatomy.] A future so called from its resemblance to an arrow.
His wound was between the *sagittal* and coronal sutures to the bone. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

SAGI'TTARY. *n. s.* [*sagittarius*, Latin; *sagittaire*, French.]
A centaur; an animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver.
The dreadful *sagittary*
Appals our numbers. *Shakesp. Troil. and Cressida.*

SA'GO. *n. s.* A kind of eatable grain. *Bailey.*

SA'ICK. *n. s.* [*saica*, Italian; *saique*, Fr.] A Turkish vessel proper for the carriage of merchandise. *Bailey.*

SAID. *preterite* and *part. pass.* of *say*.
1. Aforesaid.
King John succeeded his *said* brother in the kingdom of England and dutchy of Normandy. *Hale.*
2. Declared; shewed.

SAIL. *n. s.* [segl, Saxon; *seybel*, *seyl*, Dutch.]
1. The expanded sheet which catches the wind, and carries on the vessel on the water.
He came too late; the ship was under *sail*. *Shakespeare.*
They loosed the rudder-bands, and hoised up the main *sail* to the wind. *Acts* xxvii. 40.
The galley born from view by rising gales,
She follow'd with her sight and flying *sails*. *Dryden.*
2. [In poetry.] Wings.
He cutting way
With his broad *sails*, about him soared round;
At last, low stooping with unwieldy sway,
Snatch'd up both horse and man. *Fairy Queen.*
3. A ship; a vessel.
A *sail* arriv'd
From Pompey's son, who through the realms of Spain
Calls out for vengeance on his father's death. *Addis. Cato.*
4. *Sail* is a collective word, noting the number of ships.
So by a roaring tempest on the flood,
A whole armado of collected *sail*
Is scatter'd. *Shakespeare.*
It is written of Edgar, that he increased the fleet he found two thousand six hundred *sail*. *Raleigh's Essays.*
A feigned tear destroys us, against whom
Tydides nor Achilles could prevail,
Nor ten years conflict, nor a thousand *sail*. *Denham.*
He had promised to his army, who were discouraged at the sight of Seleucus's fleet, consisting of an hundred *sail*, that at the end of the Summer they should see a fleet of his of five hundred *sail*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
5. *To strike* SAIL. To lower the sail.
Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, they *strake sail*, and so were driven. *Acts* xxvii. 17.
6. A proverbial phrase for abating of pomp or superiority.
Margaret
Must *strike* her *sail*, and learn a while to serve
Where kings command. *Shakes. Henry* VI.

To SAIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be moved by the wind with sails.
I shall not mention any thing of the *sailing* waggons. *Mort.*
2. To pass by sea.
When *sailing* was now dangerous, Paul admonished them. *Acts.*
3. To swim.
To which the stores of Crœsus, in the scale,
Would look like little dolphins, when they *sail*
In the vast shadow of the British whale. *Dryden.*
4. To pass smoothly along.
Speak again, bright angel! for thou art
As glorious to this sight, being o'er my head,
As is a winged messenger from heav'n,
When he bestrides the lazy pacing clouds,
And *sails* upon the bosom of the air. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

To SAIL. *v. a.*
1. To pass by means of sails.
A thousand ships were mann'd to *sail* the sea. *Dryden.*
View Alcinous' groves, from whence
Sailing the spaces of the boundless deep;
To Ariconium precious fruits arriv'd. *Phillips.*
2. To fly through.
Sublime she *sails*
Th' aerial space, and mounts the winged gales. *Pope.*

SAILER. } *n. s.* [*sailor* is more usual, *sailer* more analogical;
SAILOR. } from *sail*.] A seaman; one who practises or understands navigation.
They had many times men of other countries that were no *sailers*. *Bacon.*
Batter'd by his lee they lay;
The passing winds through their torn canvas play,
And flagging sails on heartless *sailors* fall. *Dryden.*
Young Pompey built a fleet of large ships, and had good *sailors*, commanded by experienced captains. *Arbuthnot.*
Full in the openings of the spacious main
It rides, and, lo, descends the *sailor* train. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SAILYA'RD. *n. s.* [*sail* and *yard*.] The pole on which the sail is extended.
With glance so swift the subtle lightning past,
As split the *sailyards*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

SAIM. *n. s.* [*saime*, Italian.] Lard. It still denotes this in Scotland: as swine's *saim*.

SAIN.
Some obscure precedence, that hath tofore been *sain*. *Shak.*

SA'INFOIN. *n. s.* [*sainfoin*, Fr.] A kind of herb.

SAINT. *n. s.* [*saint*, French; *sanctus*, Latin.] A person eminent for piety and virtue.
To thee be worship and thy *saints* for aye. *Shakesp.*
She will not stay the siege of loving terms,
Nor ope her lap to *saint* seducing gold. *Shakespeare.*
Then thus I cloath my naked villainy
With old odd ends, stol'n forth of holy writ,
And seem a *saint*, when most I play the devil. *Shakespeare.*
Miracles are required of all who aspire to this dignity, because they say an hypocrite may imitate a *saint* in all other particulars. *Addison on Italy.*
By thy example kings are taught to sway,
Heroes to fight, and *saints* may learn to pray. *Granville.*
So unaffected, so compos'd a mind;
So firm, yet soft, so strong, yet so refin'd,
Heav'n, as its purest gold, by tortures try'd;
The *saint* sustain'd it, but the woman dy'd. *Pope.*

To SAINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To number among saints; to reckon among saints by a publick decree; to canonize.
Are not the principles of those wretches still owned, and their persons *sainted*, by a race of men of the same stamp? *South.*
Over against the church stands a large hospital, erected by a shoemaker, who has been beatified, though never *sainted*. *Add.*
Thy place is here, sad sister; come away:
Once, like thyself, I trembled, wept, and pray'd;
Love's victim then, though now a *sainted* maid. *Pope.*

To SAINT. *v. n.* To act with a shew of piety.
Whether the charmer sinner it or *saint* it,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it. *Pope.*

SAI'NTED. *adj.* [from *saint*.]
1. Holy; pious; virtuous.
Thy royal father
Was a most *sainted* king: the queen that bore thee,
Oftner upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she liv'd. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
2. Holy; sacred.
I hold you as a thing enskied and *sainted*,
By your renouncement an immortal spirit,
And to be talk'd with in sincerity
As with a saint. *Shakespeare.*
The crown virtue gives,
After this mortal change, to her true servants,
Amongst the enthron'd gods on *sainted* hills. *Milton.*

SAINT *John's Wort.* *n. s.* A plant.
This plant hath a fibrose root: the leaves grow opposite by pairs at the joints of the stalks: the flower-cup consists of one leaf, which is divided into five parts, and expanded: the flower consists of five leaves expanded like a rose, having many stamina in the centre surrounding a conical ovary, which becomes a three-cornered pointed fruit, and is divided into three cells, containing many small seeds. There are thirty species of this plant, of which the four first sorts grow wild, and the rest are exoticks. The first sort, called common *Saint John's wort*, is used in medicine. *Miller.*

SA'INTLIKE. *adj.* [*saint* and *like*.]
1. Suiting a saint; becoming a saint.
If still thou do'st retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Glos'd over only with a *saintlike* show,
Still thou art bound to vice. *Dryden's Persi.*

2. Resembling